

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

NO. 32.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

**SETTLEMENTS!!**

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely.

**PRINTED BILL HEADS.**

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

**JOB ROOMS**

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

August 8, 1860.

**LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,**  
FOR SALE  
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

**BOOKS.**

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
Price ..... \$10 00  
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,  
1 vol. Price ..... 5 00  
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,  
1 vol. Price ..... 3 00  
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,  
&c., by JOHN C. HERDON,  
1 vol. Price ..... 3 00  
THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6,  
Pamphlet form. Price ..... 1 00  
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,  
1 vol. Price ..... 3 00

**BLANKS.**  
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds,  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.,  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
BLANK CHECKS, on Biennial Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.**

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

**LAWYER'S BRIEFS**

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

**BLANKS.**

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to those who will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtf.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

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Terus, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

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**MEDICAL CARD.**

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-ff.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short street between Lime-  
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1860-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

DR. W. CRADDOCK.

CRADDICK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts of Justice in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 3, 1858-ff.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1858-ff.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Bank Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient than ever. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1858-ff.

J. H. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the

Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ambrotype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twtf.

CIRCULAR.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

PROFESSOR OF

Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.

HE would especially inform the citizens of

South Frankfort, that a class for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, June 10th, 1861, at the residence of Rev. Mr. McMurry, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 9 o'clock.

A beautiful style, either in the Writing or Drawing Department, will be taught on the following terms:

For Writing, including materials, \$1 50 pr. mth.

For Drawing, including materials, 2 25 pr. mth.

Lessons in either department at the option of the pupil.

The Professor submits the following testimony:

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that our

children have taken lessons in writing, under the

care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to

recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

James R. Watson.

W. H. Gray,

B. F. Meek,

Ben. R. Rodman,

John C. Herdon,



THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

Governor's Message.

The Governor insists that he is, and ever has been, anxious to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky, preserve the peace, and save us from the horrors of civil war.

He is exceedingly solicitous to impress upon the Legislature that he is determined to carry out their wishes with fidelity, whether the policy adopted may accord with his own judgment or not. This is right, and we trust will be honestly adhered to.

This message, like the former messages of the Governor, is remarkable in setting forth, in the most aggravated light, what he regards as violations of the Federal Constitution by the President of the United States, and carefully avoiding any reference to the unconstitutional acts of the seceded States. Not one word of condemnation escapes our Governor against them for trampling the Constitution under foot, insulting our flag, forcibly seizing of the public property—in forts, arsenals and mints—compelling United States garrisons to surrender, and finally commencing an open war by bombarding Fort Sumter. Does the Governor approve these outrages? It is fair to infer that he does, from his failure to say anything on the subject by way of condemnation. At this moment a message is received in the House of Representatives, announcing the invasion of Kentucky by Confederate troops. This is unaccompanied with any word of condemnation or recommendation.

The Governor earnestly urges the President of the United States to disband, or remove the camps from Kentucky. These men are Kentuckians—officers by Kentuckians, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the peace of the State, and repelling any invasion, but for no aggressive purpose. These encampments have been superinduced by the presence of a large military force, stationed along our southern boundary, and just inside of the Tennessee line.

Now, is it not a little strange that the Governor did not request President Davis, or Governor Harris, to disband or remove these troops, standing as they unquestionably do, a threatening menace to Kentucky? But our confiding Governor, in his letter to President Davis, in regard to these troops, says: "I have no reason to presume that the Government of the Confederate States contemplate, or have ever purposed any violation of the neutral attitude thus assumed by Kentucky. There seems to be some uneasiness felt among the people of some portion of the State, occasioned by the collection of bodies of troops along their southern frontier. In order to quiet this apprehension, and to secure to the people their cherished object of peace, this communication is to represent these facts, and elicit an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the position indicated as assumed by Kentucky."

Upon what does the Governor base his opinion that the Confederate States do not intend "any violation of the neutral attitude thus assumed by Kentucky?"

He rests upon the idea that "an authoritative assurance" from the Government of the Confederate States, will quiet the apprehensions of the people, and secure them in their "cherished object of peace." The people will not be satisfied with a mere assurance, and ought not to be. The assurance was given, and scarcely had the message been read, until a second one comes in announcing the invasion of our soil.

He don't ask the Government of the United States for assurances as to the peaceful objects of the camps in Kentucky. This is not sufficient, but a removal or disbanding of the troops is required. Yet for a rebellious Government, seeking by force of arms to overthrow the best Government on earth, a mere assurance is all that is deemed necessary.

When the Confederate States will remove their troops, then the camps in Kentucky may be safely abandoned, and should be. But shall we sit down quietly, be satisfied with assurances, and thus leave the State in a position to be conquered at any moment when the Confederate Government may deem it to their advantage? They say their troops are not intended as a menace, nor intended for the invasion of Kentucky. We reply that our troops are not intended as a menace, nor for the purpose of invading Tennessee. Our assurance is as good as that of Tennessee or the Confederate States. If each act upon the mutual assurance, then no harm can arise from our preparation. If they intend to invade us, we should be prepared.

It is not the part of wisdom or prudence for us to wait until war is actually commenced before we take a step towards preparing for it. If these camps are disbanded, Kentucky will be an easy prey. Soon the war will be transferred to our homes, and the soil of the State crimsoned with the blood of its citizens. The only way to keep the peace, and prevent war in Kentucky, is to place the State in a condition to be able at any moment to repel invasion.

A GREAT CONFLICT TO BE EXPECTED.—Col. Forney writes from Washington that a battle is immediate and inevitable.

[For the Commonwealth.]

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2, 1861.

The countenances of the people hereabouts were brightened yesterday by the news of the brilliant exploit of Gen. Butler at Hatteras Inlet. It was as unexpected as it was encouraging. The joy of the Union-loving citizens, on its reception, was a fair offset to their depression on the day after the battle of Bull Run.

During the past week slight skirmishes have been kept up between the picket guards of the opposing armies just across the Potomac from us. The flag of the Confederate army can be seen plainly from the house tops in this city. It is floating over the heads of the rebels on Munson's hill, which is separated from Arlington heights by a narrow valley. The distance from the capitol building is short four miles. How long they will remain in such close proximity will probably be determined before this letter reaches you. I can't tell, and if I could I wouldnt, because you know the army regulations are very severe on some people.

Information having been received in this city at the proper department that the people in Paducah, Ky., were not willing to wait the regular routine of opening, and distributing the mails, but took that duty upon themselves, the Postmaster General wisely concluded that such gratuitous work ought to be stopped to prevent injustice being done to loyal law-abiding citizens. The mail routes, too, in that part of the State were thought to be rather promiscuous, and were in consequence judiciously pruned. Now if Senator Johnson, of Paducah, becomes implicated with indignation at the simple fact of pointing guns towards his district, what will he do when such public benefits as post office and post routes are withdrawn? I suppose another protest from him will be the result, in which case I would suggest that the limits of his senatorial district be more firmly fixed in his mind than when he protested against the guns at Cairo; however, the President is pretty sharp on a reply, and will kindly admonish him of any blunder he may make in that particular.

The meeting of your Legislature to-day is looked to with deep interest. Upon the determination of its members to sustain and uphold the Government much depends. That prudence, firmness, and sound judgment may mark their deliberations is the hope of every lover of the Federal flag. No fears are entertained that the back bone linament will have to be applied to any member who was elected as a Union man.

A general distrust appears to have taken hold of the public mind in regard to the official integrity of men in high position, under the garb of the truth or falsity of statements calculated to create such impression. I cannot form even an opinion. I know, however, that *stealing* has been carried on by some one, because the fact has been proven. In one or two instances the elver have tried their hands at it in a small way, such as pocketing money found in letters addressed to soldiers, and surreptitiously spirit away obscene books and pictures from the dead letter office. Such things as that would be considered detestable in a community like that of Frankfort, but here it is about up to the standard required of public men. The books and pictures above alluded to were intended for distribution among the members of the different State Legislatures, so as to fit them for service in Washington when their time, as rising men, had arrived.

How to force KENTUCKY out—Breckinridge, Blanton Duncan, Magoffin & Co., having failed in all their numerous efforts to receive the honest people of Kentucky and force them out of the Union with or without their consent, have at last resorted to a general clamor for the disarming of the Union camps in Kentucky.

These public enemies of Kentucky know that if all the Union men are disarmed and the Union camps broken up, it will be an easy task for the Tennesseans and the traitors in our midst to fall upon and overpower the unarmed Union men of Kentucky. Union men beware of the trick—Union representatives consider well the rights and wants of the people you represent, and having so considered, instead of disbanding one camp establish twenty others for the protection of the State. Tennessee has already invaded Kentucky at a point where we have no troops for our defense. The Legislature should at once call to the field a sufficient number of armed men to defend every foot of her Tennessee border, and crush the first attempt to cross her line.

McPHEARSON.

Arrival of the Heriot of Fort Sumpter. Brigadier General Robert Anderson, United States Army, accompanied by Capt. Price, a member of his staff, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the Louisville train.

Gen. Anderson is looking unusually well, and seems in the enjoyment of excellent health. His reception at the Capital Hotel by his old friends and acquaintances was cordial and enthusiastic. Gen. A. is the guest of his nephew, Richard C. Anderson Esq., the Representative of this county in the present Legislature.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—The Hon. James S. Jackson, the Congressman from the Second District, inserts a notice this morning in our columns that he is authorized to raise a regiment of Cavalry for the United States service, and solicits volunteers. Mr. Jackson has all the elements to constitute a military commander, and we have no doubt that the young men of our State will flock enthusiastically to his standard. The menace which the Confederates have given by invading our soil, has "set the heater on fire," and from every quarter loyal Kentuckians will rush to repel the insult.

[For the Commonwealth.]

The State Penitentiary.

NUMBER THREE.

The penitentiary system was projected and introduced into the laws of Kentucky mainly through the influence and efforts of the Hon. John Breckinridge, one of the most distinguished of the early statesmen of the State. The system, though imperfect in many respects, was one of the very best then in existence, either in this or any other country. The idea then generally prevalent that reformation was to be brought about through punishment alone, without regard to moral influences, and that punishment was deemed ample which deprived the offender of his civil rights, and confined him to hard labor within the walls of a State prison for a certain number of years. This idea prevailed in the minds of the legislatures, the keepers, and all parties concerned in the management of our penitentiary, until the year 1820, when Governor Adair ventured to suggest, that to improve the condition of the unfortunate offenders against the laws of the State sent to the prison, it would be better to have the gospel preached to them occasionally, and to have them instructed in reading the Bible and other religious books. This suggestion of the Governor was not complied with, however, by any act of the legislature, and was not until the year 1829, while the institution was under the care of Mr. Joel Scott, that the legislature made any provision for the moral and religious instruction of the inmates of our State prison. By an act of the legislature of the date above mentioned, the sum of \$750 was appropriated for books and for procuring a sermon to be preached to the convicts every Sabbath. The act was afterwards so amended as to require the keeper to not only have a sermon preached every Sabbath, but the younger convicts to be instructed in Sabbath schools a part of each Sabbath. From about the year 1829, to the close of Mr. Scott's term of service, this practice seems to have been kept up pretty strictly, but after that it gradually slackened, until the legislative enactment requiring it was forgotten and entirely neglected. For many years past the whole moral training in the institution has consisted only of a sermon on the Sabbath by such ministers of the gospel as choose to render the service for the pitiful sum of \$2, which is paid by the keeper out of his own funds—that being one of the stipulations of the contract between him and the State. Some of the former keepers have manifested a laudable interest for the moral improvement of the inmates, while others have only consulted their private advancement in the whole management of the institution. This is in substance what the State has done for the moral improvement of her convict population, and it is but just to say that it has not been what a Christian people in a great Commonwealth ought to have done for that class of unfortunate citizens. To neglect the virtues in distress, and to honor not the upright man struggling with adversity, and still maintaining his integrity, is to fall below the virtue of some heathen. To have no pity for the guilty and depraved, is certainly not to rise to the character of the Christian. How much longer will a Christian people neglect to furnish their State prison with the means of grace so bountifully bestowed in their charities to almost every heathen nation upon earth?

How to force KENTUCKY out—Breckinridge, Blanton Duncan, Magoffin & Co., having failed in all their numerous efforts to receive the honest people of Kentucky and force them out of the Union with or without their consent, have at last resorted to a general clamor for the disarming of the Union camps in Kentucky.

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To the Young Men of Kentucky! By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of Ten Companies—one company to contain not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four rank and file. Horses and all equipments to be furnished.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer. The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies respectively. Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House in Louisville as soon as practicable. No company must be moved from its point of organization until ordered into Camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished to the active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits will be received.

Captain Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment in all respects equal to the best drilled corps in the regular army.

I know this will be patriotically answered,

The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

J. S. JACKSON.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.—2d.

McPHEARSON.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL be in session in South Frankfort, if not prevented by the unhappy state of the country, forty weeks beginning with the 30th September.

It is expected that this school will be reduced to half its former size. In such case less time will be required for recitation in the school room. The hours of confinement there will be fewer, while more study will be done by the students in their rooms.

The few boarders expected can be well accommodated in the neighboring families.

Charge for tuition, per school year, \$75, to be paid in advance; otherwise, in every case, to be secured by note with one good name.

September 4, 1861.

L. OOK AT THIS!

I WILL inform my old patrons and the public that I am again at the "BON'RIBON HOUSE," in Paris, Ky., and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Mrs. R. THURSTON.

Sept. 5, 1861.

R. T.

P. S.—To all those owing the late firm of R.

THURSTON & SONS, by note or account, I

would say that I will exchange either for country,

produce at market price.

September 5, 1861.

R. T.

Specie.

In Irons.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The steamship R. H. Ford arrived at the Navy Yard this afternoon. Her Captain, 1st and 2d mate, boatswain and carpenter, were arrested by order of the Navy Department, and put in double chains. The charge against them has not transpired, but it is believed their arrest has grown out of their reckless conduct from the time they left the boat.

—We beg the indulgence of our correspondents, while we thank them for their favors.

As soon as the crowded state of our columns will admit, they shall receive a cheerful hearing.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to

E. C. STEELE,

Frankfort Ky.

R. T.

Y. C. STEELE.

Frankfort Ky.

</div

# Cephalic Pills CURE SickHeadache CURE NervousHeadache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and it taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
16 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF  
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Will Convince all who Suffer from

**HEADACHE,**  
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.  
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HARVEYFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have need one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.  
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Dated, A. STOVER, P. M.,  
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.  
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 45 Cedar st., N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I enclose find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.  
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to  
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.  
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

As a single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

Accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crocks, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottlo. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?  
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?  
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?  
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the hair, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. Applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tawny hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it!

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Drug-

ists' and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent,"

warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18.

Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGERMAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, &c.,

Feb 22 6m\*. 21 Wall Street, New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Member \$3 extra.

FOR ICE! Ice! Ice!—The greatest accommodation yet can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 31, 1860.—T. P. PIERSON.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Will Convince all who Suffer from

**HEADACHE,**

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100

Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Department, ..... 15

Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate Department, ..... 20

These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with use of instrument, ..... \$30

Drawing \$12, Painting in water colors \$15,

in oil, ..... 20

Modern Languages \$12 each. Latin, ..... 5

No pupil will be taken for less time than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

Frankfort, Sept. 3, 1860.—T. P. PIERSON.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

S P E R M A T O R R H E A .

H OWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A

Benevolent Institution established by specie-

ment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed,

afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON,

Howard Association, No. 2, Ninth St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

July 26, 1861—W. L. LEWIS.

THE SIXTH SESSION

OF

J. H. Waterman's

English and Classical High School,

WILL begin Second Wednesday (11th) of Sep-

tember, and continue 40 weeks. With a fine com-  
municating School-building, and a large gym-  
nasium attached, he hopes by studied and con-  
stant attention to the moral, mental, and physi-  
cal education of his pupils, to make his School  
worthy of patronage. And while he holds his  
pupils out with well disciplined minds, he will ever  
endeavor to impress them with the importance  
and necessity of cultivating the Christian virtues;  
and the satisfaction expressed on the part of many  
parents encourages him to believe that his labors  
have not been altogether fruitless.

For further information see in person, or  
address J. H. WATERMAN,

Frankfort, Ky.

July 24, 1861—W. L. LEWIS till 1st September.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESEES FEATH-

ERS, for which Furniture will be

exchanged at cash prices.

fools

A. G. CAMMACK.

Telephone Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-

moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville,

Franklin, and Lexington Railroad depot. All

persons having business with the office will please

note this change.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

jantif.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the un-

dersigned, under the style of BAYER & KAL-

TENBRUN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J.

H. BAYER having sold his interest in said firm to

V. KALtenbrun who will continue the busiess of

Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H.

Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.

V. KALtenbrun.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—W. L. LEWIS.